

15 (8) 507/119-59-8-9/15 AUTHOR: Shafir, K. F., Engineer On the Problem of the Additional Treatment of Polyamide TITLE: Parts of the Nylon Type Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 8, pp 25-26 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: In the introduction the use of polyamides as parts of instruments is explained on account of their good physico-mechanical properties, and it is said that they belong to the class of amorphous crystalline polymers. The latter fact shows that they have a number of properties which are found also in crystals. Figure 1 shows as an example a schematical picture of the division of a micromolecule into crystalline and amorphous domains. In the present paper the microstructure of gears was investigated by means of the microscope MBI-1 at 400-fold enlargement. The aftertreatment was carried out after the usual production of the gears in castor oil at temperatures of 140 to 240°C. The aftertreatment lasted from several minutes to 8 hours. after which cooling down to -40°C followed. Six micropictures (Figs 2-7) are given of the experimental results, which demonstrate the effect of the aftertreatment. It was found that in the case Card 1/2 of an aftertreatment at temperatures slightly below melting point

On the Problem of the Additional Treatment of SOV/119-59-8-9/15

Polyamide Parts of the Nylon Type

a fine-grained structure is produced for the duration of 3-15 minutes, and Brinell hardness is increased to 1.5 its amount. Finally, it is found that the quality of the polyamides may be considerably improved by means of such an aftertreatment. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

S/653/61/000/000/008/051 · I042/I242

AUTHOR:

Shafir, K.F.

TITLE:

The application of cast polyamide components in the

construction of electrical equipment

SOURCE:

Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959.

Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 74-84

TEXT: Among new plastics with outstanding wear resistance are the Soviet polyamide resins ΠΑ-68 (PA-68), AK-7, ΠΑ-6, (PA-6), no.54, no.548, etc. These resins have a low coefficient of friction, good adhesion to metal surfaces, resistance to mechanical shock, mold, and bacteria. The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut elektroizmeritelnykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research

Card 1/2

S/653/61/000/000/008/051 I042/1242

The application of cast plyamide ...

Institute for Electrical Meters) is working on the replacement of metal components by plastics. The manufacture of plastic components by pressure molding is discussed in detail. Some of the factors considered are the air and moisture content, heat distribution, and coarse temperature control. Polyamide parts, subjected to wear for 2000 hrs at different temperatures and relative humidities, showed no damage, whereas their metal counterparts lost up to 0.2 mm of surface layer. Among other advantages of polyamide components are shorter production time, lower cost, and better quality. The manufacture of polyamide gears for electrical equipment is discussed in detail. The VNIIEP is studying the replacement of metal and textolite gears by their plastic counterparts. Polyamide bearings under small loads require no lubrication. The replacement of steel roller-bearings by self-lubric a ting polyamide bearings is under study. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

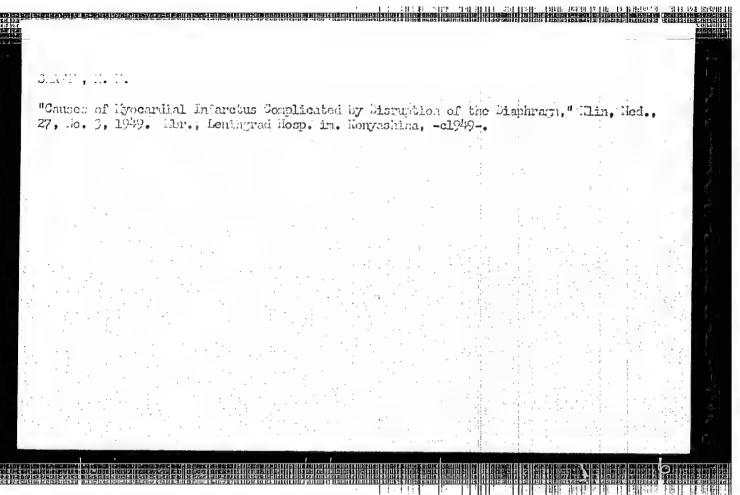
Card 2/2

SHAPIR, Mark Arkad yevich; ZAVELEV, L.A., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Democratic dictatorship of the people in China is one of the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat] Demokraticheskais diktatura naroda v Kitse - odna iz form diktatury proletariata.

Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie." 1959. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh snanii. Ser.2.
Filosofiia, nc.5)

(China-Politics and government)

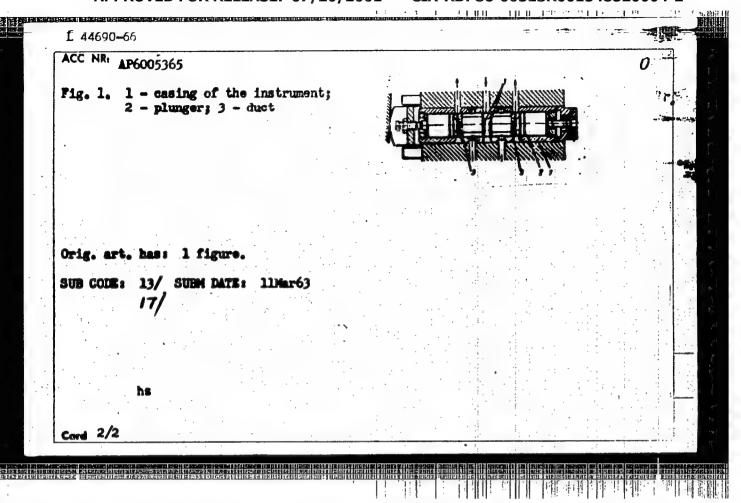


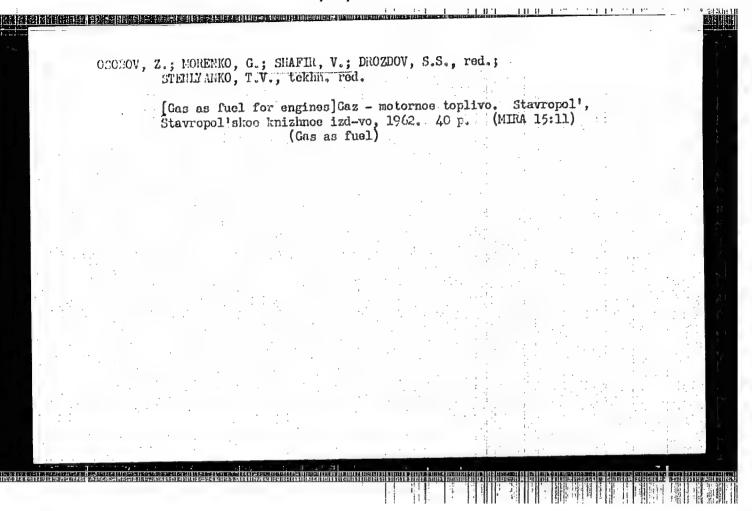
NIKOL'SKAYA, A.A., prof.; SHAFIR, M.M., assistent

Atomic bleeding. Uch, zap. Stavr. gos. med, inst. 12: 293-294 163. (MIRA 17:9)

l. Kafedra akusherstva i ginskologii (zav. prof. A.A. Nikoliskaya) Stavropoliskoge gesudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/FSS-2DJ/WR 44690-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0111/0111 ACC NR: AP6005365 AUTHORS: Krichever, S. S.; Novikov, N. M.; Shafir, S. N. ORG: none TITLE: Hydraulic tracking device @ Class 42, No. 177695 SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 111 TOPIC TAGS: tracking equipment, hydraulic equipment ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a hydraulic tracking device made in the form of a casing with openings for allowing the working liquidato pass in and out. The casing contains an internal plunger with ports for passing the working liquid. To regulate the sensitivity and stability of the hydraulic tracking system by changing the amplification factor, the working head of the plunger is made in the form of two rectangular symmetrical ducts interacting with the corresponding rectangular ducts in the sleeve (see Fig. 1). The perimeter of the working aperture is adjusted by turning the plunger in respect to the sleeve. Card 1/2





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8 (6)

SOV/91-59-11-5/27

AUTHOR:

Shafir, Ya.K., Deputy Boiler House Chief

TITLE:

Adjusting the Load of Gas-Fired Boilers

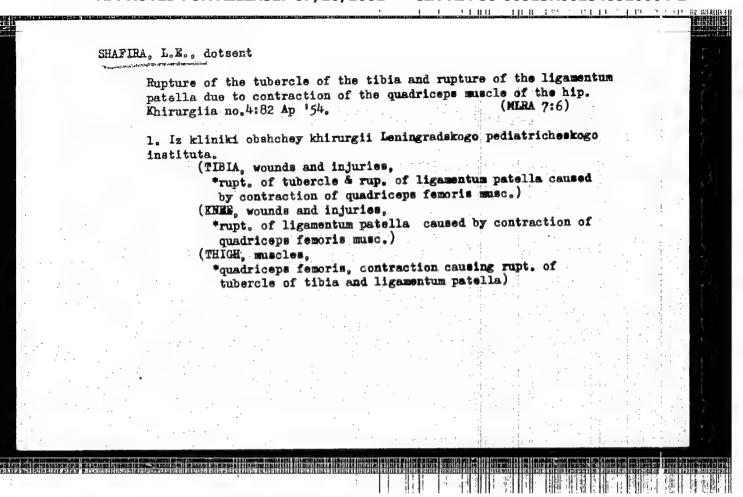
PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 11, p 13 (USSR)

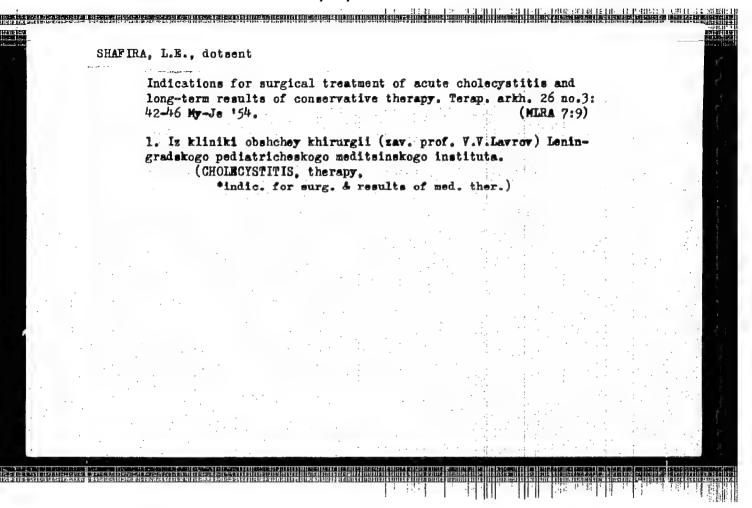
ABSTRACT:

The author reports an error found on page 17 of a publication of the "Kiyevgaz" trust, titled "The Operation of Heating Boilers". This passage deals with the air control of gas-fired boilers. "For increasing the load, the gas supply must be increased first and then the air supply. When reducing the load, the air supply must be decreased first and then the gas supply." The author says that explosions are possible, if the load adjustments are performed in the indicated sequence. For increasing the load, the air supply must be increased first and then the gas supply. For reducing the load, the gas supply must be lowered first and then the air supply. The "Kiyevgaz" trust should correct this error immediately.

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520004-2" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001**





ACC NR: AT6034089	E: HU/2502/65/044/003/0293/0299
AUTHOR: Botar, Laszlo; Safarik, Imre-Shafarik, I.	B+1
ORG: Central Research Institute of Chemistry, Budapes Kozponti Kemiai Kutatointezet)	t (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia,
TITLE: Some thermodynamic considerations of the hydra intermediates in the radiolysis of aqueous solutions	
SOURCE: Acta chimica academiae scientiarum Hungaricae	, v. 44, no. 3, 1965, 293-299
TOPIC TAGS: radiolysis, dissociation constant, redox	reaction
ABSTRACT: Acid-base dissociation constants for H, H_2 , on the basis of the appropriate oxidation-reduction hat thermodynamic methods. The formal half reaction: $e_{\overline{a}q}$	ad + e- was introduced for
the calculation of K _H . The importance of these equiling of aqueous solutions is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]	brium processes in the radiolysis
the calculation of K_{H} . The importance of these equilified of aqueous solutions is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 lable. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]	frium processes in the radiolysis figure, 8 formulas and
the calculation of K_{H} . The importance of these equility of aqueous solutions is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1	frium processes in the radiolysis figure, 8 formulas and
the calculation of K_{H} . The importance of these equilified of aqueous solutions is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 lable. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]	frium processes in the radiolysis figure, 8 formulas and
the calculation of K_{H} . The importance of these equilified of aqueous solutions is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 lable. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]	frium processes in the radiolysis figure, 8 formulas and

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520004-2

ACC NR: AT6036600

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0236/0237

AUTHOR: Ruzin, R. A.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Popov, V. I.; Sychkov, M. A.; Shafirkin, A.V. Yurgov, V. V.; Abramova, G. M.; Ginzburg, Ye. V.; Kalandarova, M. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effectiveness of local radioprotective shielding Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 236-237

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry

ABS TRACT:

Many difficulties are encountered in selection of a radiation method suitable for study of the effect of local shielding. The radiation field within the limits of the irradiated object must not vary more than \$\frac{1}{2}10\%\$. The dose differential among absorbed doses must not exceed \$\frac{1}{2}10\%\$. Local shielding must produce at least a tenfold weakening of the dose. Furthermore, dose power must be sufficiently high to model solar flares, con-

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036600

sidering the limited stay of the irradiated animal in a fixed position. Experimental calculations of the passage of protons through tissue have shown that high-energy protons scatter very little. For example, the average angle of multiple scattering for 660-Mev protons passing through a lead filter with a thickness of 100 g/cm² is approximately 2°.

Selection of proton energies was made using data on the distribution of absorbed coses created by monoenergetic protons with energies from 100-600 Mev in a water phantom. Since these distributions have a dose differential greater than 10% with shielding thicknesses up to 20 g/cm², it was decided to irradiate the animals from two sides. Maximum equalization of distribution with this method was obtained with 250-Mev protons. The local shield used was made of paraffin. A radiation field was produced at the irradiated object with a difference of ±20%. To obtain more uniform radiation, animals were placed asymmetrically to the axis of the proton beam and each side received half of the dose.

This method was perfected with a heterogeneous bone-paraffin phantom. Measurements made with this phantom showed a radiation field varying only 11% on the animals' surface. Furthermore, the differential of absorbed doses did not exceed 5%. When individual body parts were shielded, the

Card 2/3

ioso ill effa	se decreased 10-15 times behind the shield. Thus the method described satisfies the requirements listed above, and can be used in radiobiological study of the fectiveness of local shielding. W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116												
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SHAFIRKIN, B., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improve the planning of transportation in mixed communications.
Rech. transp. 22 no.5:11-13 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodo-rozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Transportation)

CHAFICKIN, B. . and ALTERMAN, S. L .

Okruga zheleznykh dorog v bor'be za ratsionalizatsuur perevozok. /The efforts of railroad districts in the rationalization of transport/. Rezevy TSentral'-nogo okruga. (Zhel-dor. transport, 1948, no.3, p. 29-33).

DLC: HE7.Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassfied.

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGIN, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BYKOV, Ye.I., inzhener; VLASOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRITSEVSKIY, M.Ye., inzhener; GRUBER, L.O., inzhener GURVICH, V.G., inzhener: DAVYDOV, V.N., inzhener: YER-SHOV, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: ZASORIN, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: IVANOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KRAUKLIS, A.A., inzhener: KROTOV, L.B., inzhener: LAPIN, V.B., inzhener; LASTOVSKIY, V.P., dotsent; LATUNIN, N.I., inzhener: MARKVARDT, K.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKHAYLOV, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKANOROV, V.A., inzhener; OSKOLKOV, K.N., inzhener; OKHOSHIN, L.I., inzhener; PARFENOV, K.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M. inzhener: POPOV, I.P., inzhener: PORSHNEV, B.G., inzhener: RATNER, M.P., inzhener: ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: RYKOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYSHKOVSKIY, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: RYABKOV, A.Ya., professor [deceased]: TAGER, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KHAZEN, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNYSHEV, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MBIN, L.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; YURENEV, B.N., dotsent; AKSENOV, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzhener; BARTENEV, P.Y., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RERNGARD, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOROVOY, N.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGDANOV, I.A., inzhener; BOGDANOV, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINNICHENKO, N.G., dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; (Continued on next card)

HENESHEVICH, I.I. (continued) Card 2. VASIL'YEV. V.F.; GONCHAROV, N.G., inzhener; DERIBAS, A.T., inzhener; DOBROSEL'SKIY, K.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DLUGACH, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: YMFIMOV, G.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZEMBLINOV, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZABELLO, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IL'IN, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KARETNIKOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPLUN, F.Sh., inzhener; KANSHIN, M.D.; KOCHNEY, F.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F., inzhener; LEVASHOV, A.D., inzhener; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, M.S., inzhener; MEDEL: O.M., inzhener; NIKITIN, V.D., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PADNYA, V.A., inzhener; PANTBLEYRV, P.I. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PMTROV, A.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POVOROZHENKO, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PISKAREV, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV. Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMONOV, K.S., kandidat tekhnichekikh nauk; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., inzhener; SUYAZOV, I.G., inzhener; TAIDAYEV. F. Ya., inzhener: TIKHONOV, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USHAKOV, H.Ya., inzhenr; USPENSKIY, V.K., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, H.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FERAPONTOV, G.V., inzhener; KHOKHLOV, L.P., inzhenr; CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAMAYEV, M.F., inshener; SHAFIRKIN, B.I., inzhener; YAKUSHIN, S.I., inzhener; GRANOVSKIY, P.G., redaktor; TISHCHENKO, A.I., redaktor; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KLIMOV, V.F., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh (Continued on next card).

BENESHEVICH, I.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

nauk, redaktor; MARKOV, K.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K.,
inzhener. redaktor; STEPANOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; STDCROV, N.I.,
inzhener. redaktor; GMRONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; ROBELL, R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

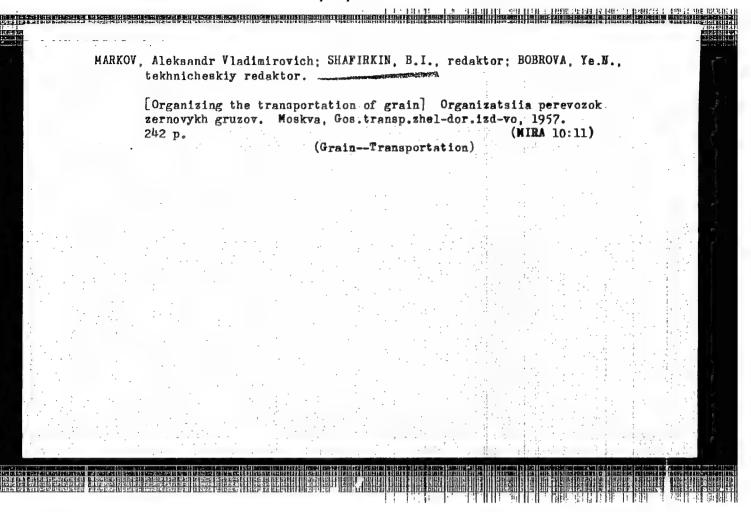
[Technical reference manual for reilroad engineers] Tekhnicheskii
apravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo.
Vol.10. [Blectric power supply for reilroads] Bnezgosnabzhenie zheleznykh dorog. Otv.red. toma K.G.Markvardt. 1956. 1080 p. Vol.13.
[Operation of railroads] Ekspluatatsiia zheleznykh dorog. Otv. red.
toma R.I.Robel. 1956. 739 p. (MIRA 10:2)

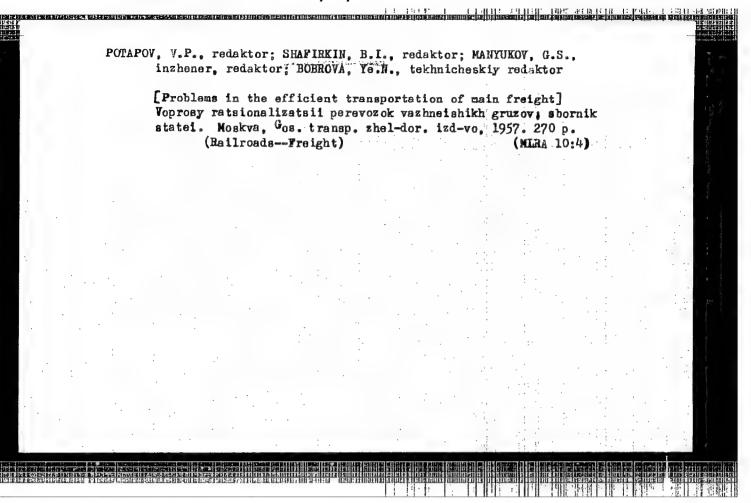
1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSE (for Petrov)

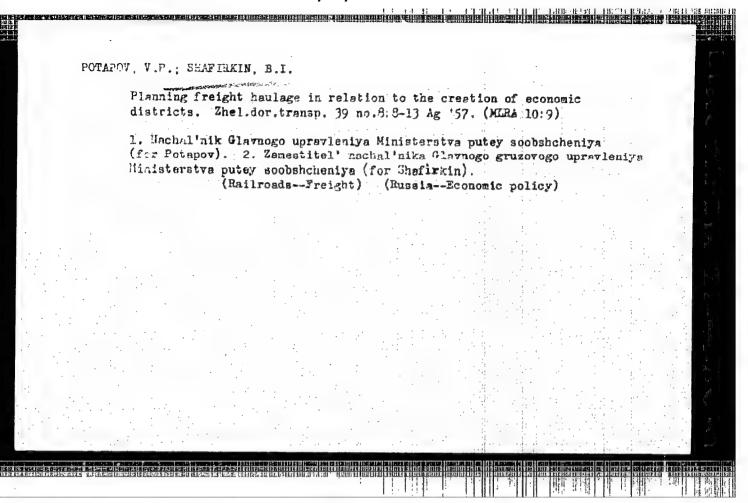
(Electric railroads) (Esilroads---Management)

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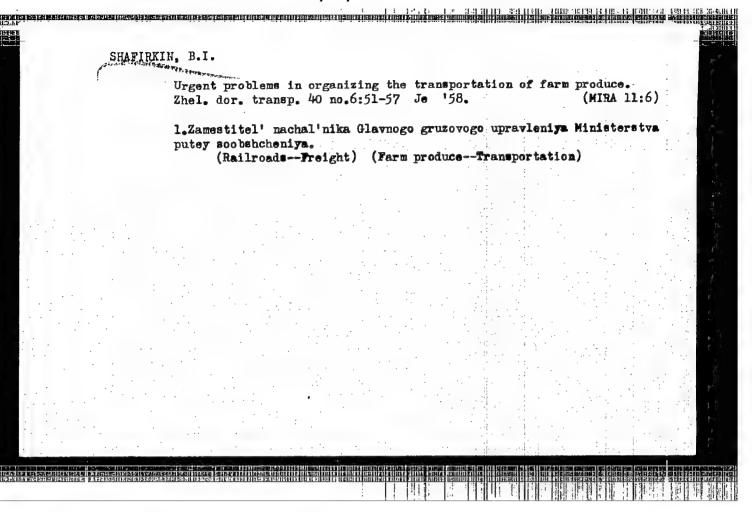


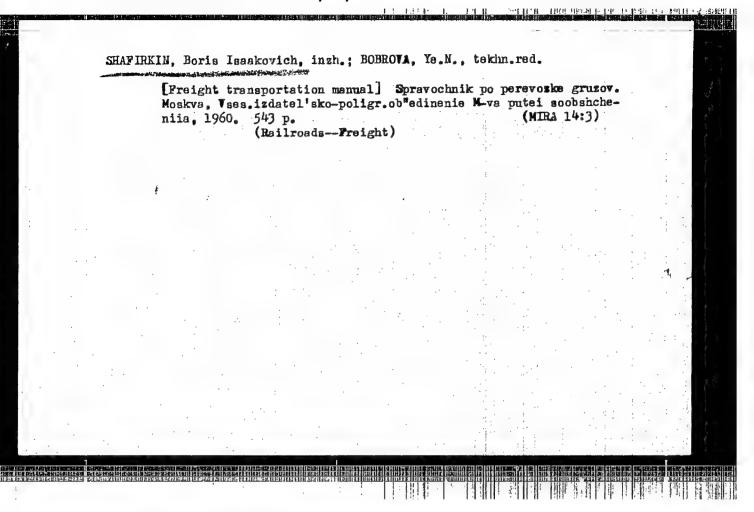


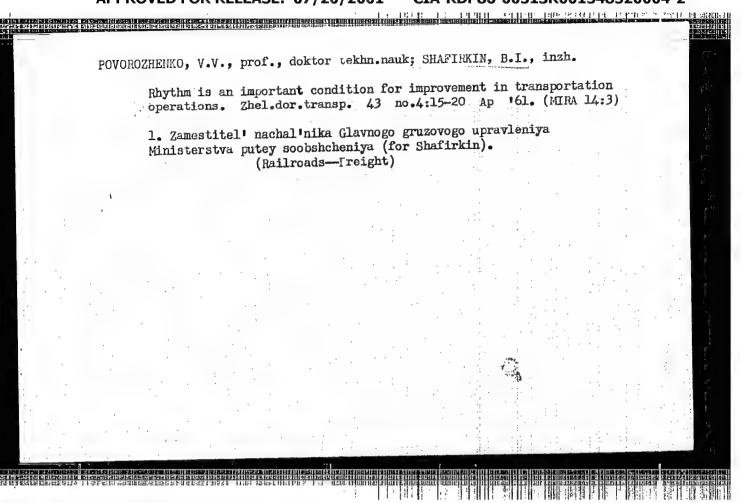
POTAPOV, V.P.; SHAFIRKIN, B.I.

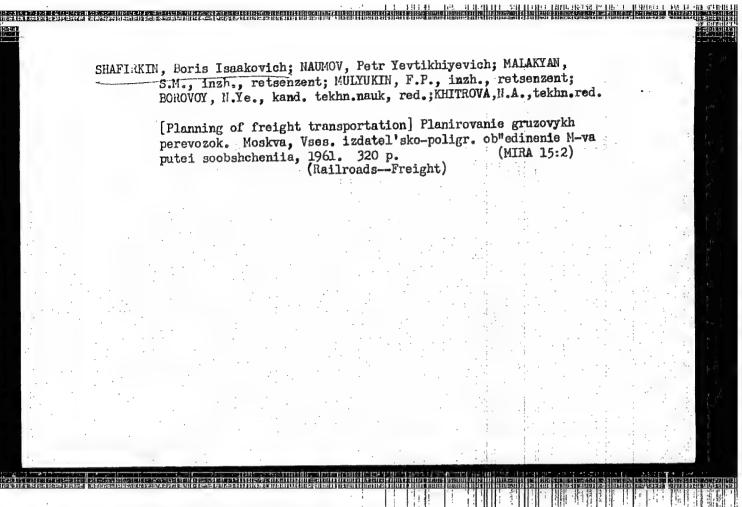
Hauling and the development of freight handling in the past 40 years. Zhel dor. transp. 39 no.12:15-20 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

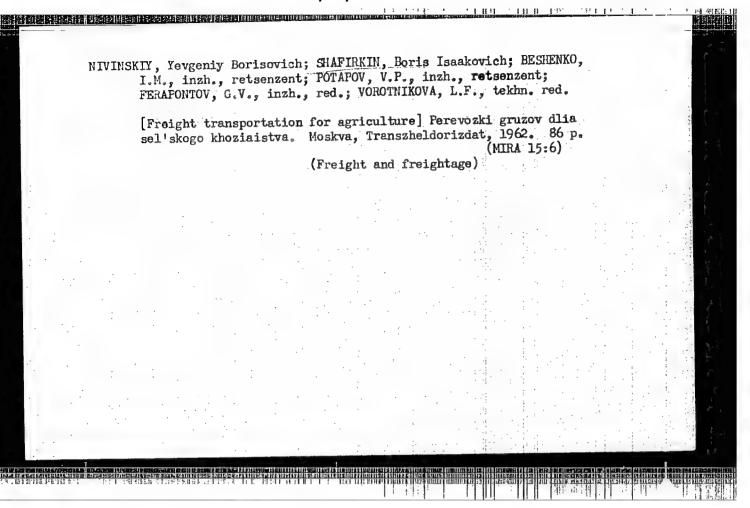
1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo gruzoogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Potapov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo gruzovogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Shafirkin). (Hailroads—Freight)

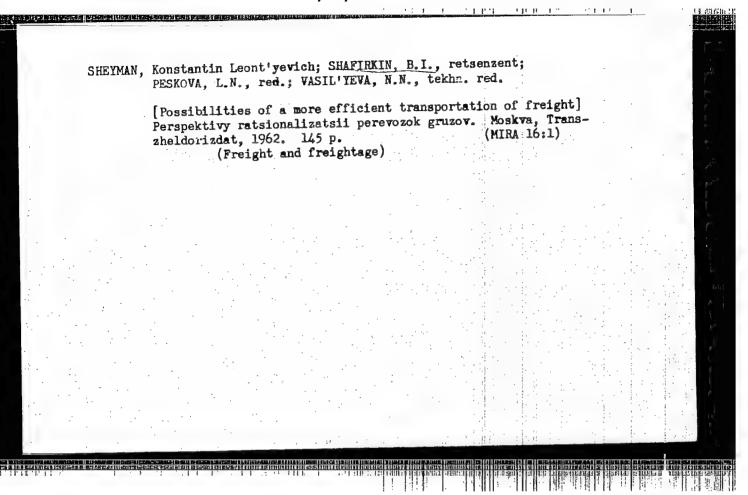


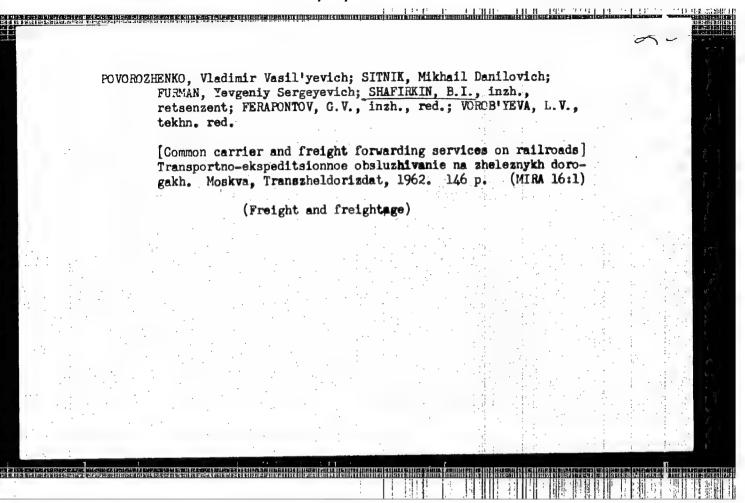


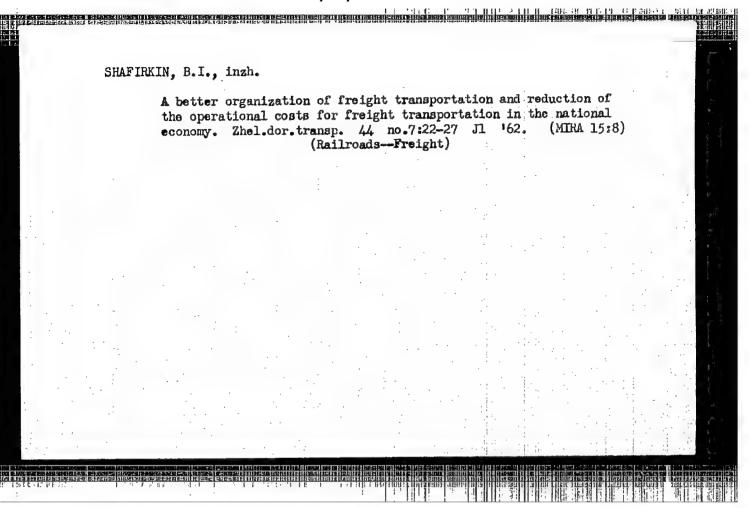


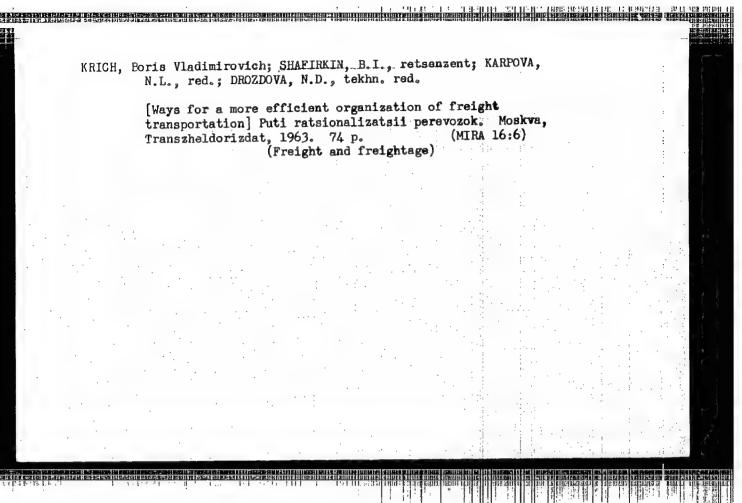


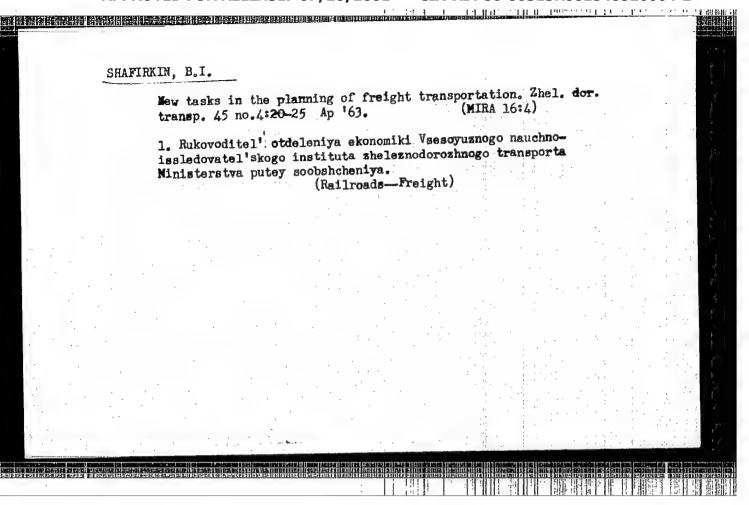


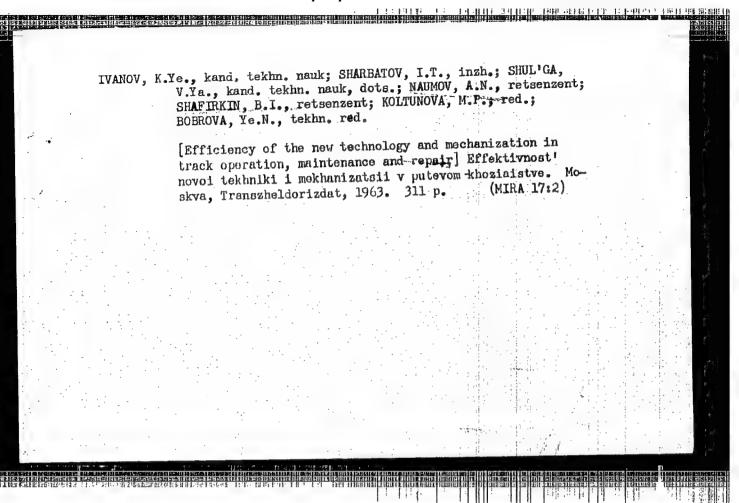


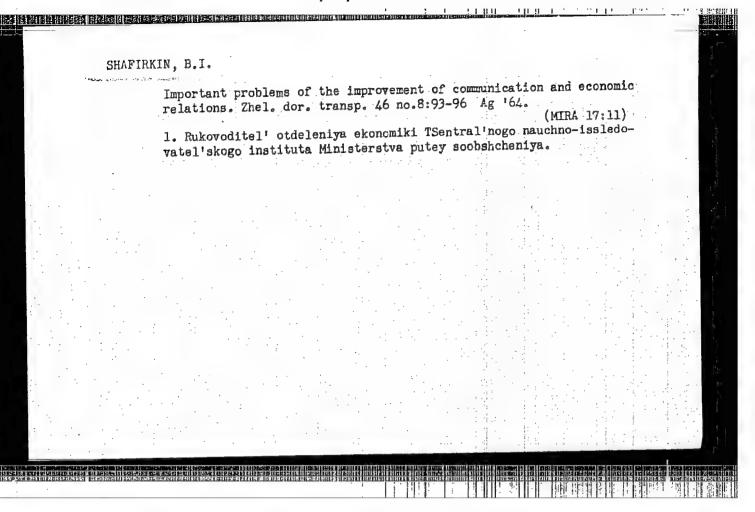












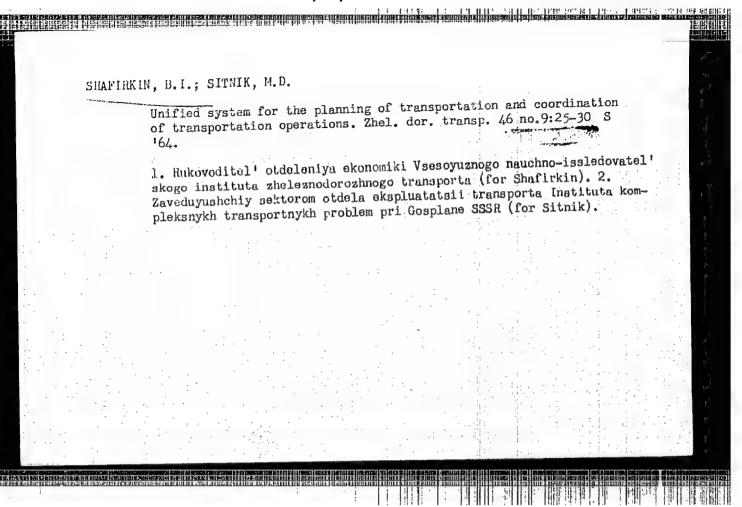
SHAFIRKIN, B.I.; SITTIE, M.C.

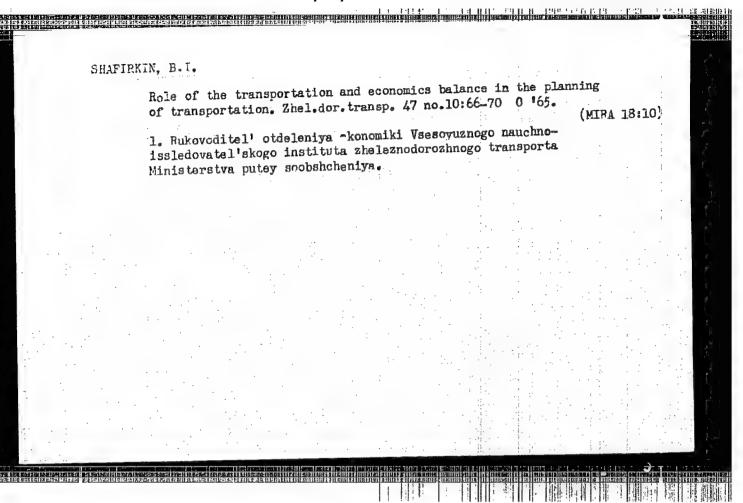
Unified system for the planning of transportation and coordination of transportation operations. Zhel.dor.transc. 46 no.25-30 5 '64.

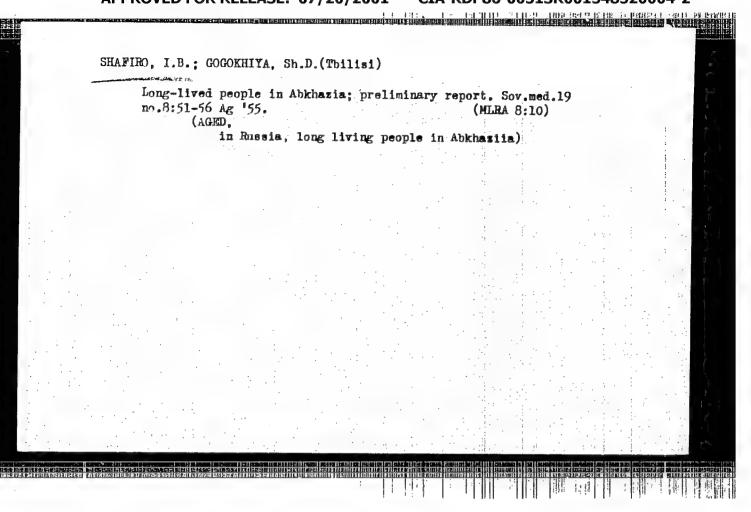
(MIRA 17:10)

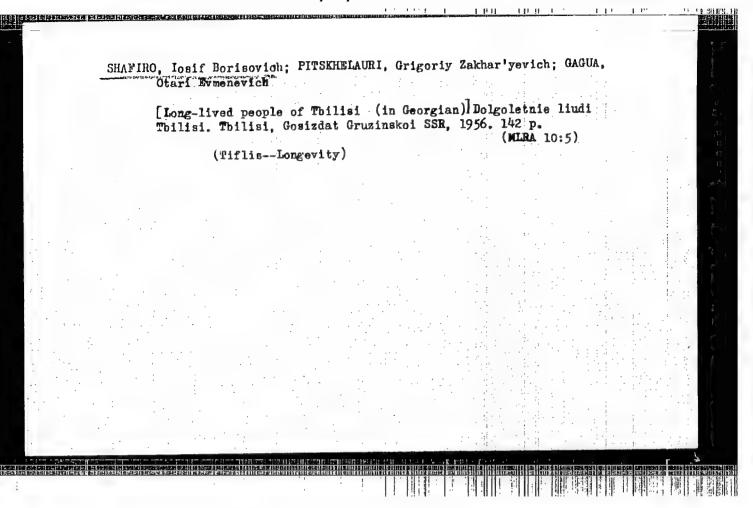
1. Rukovoditel' otdeleniya ekonomiki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-isaledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozh-ngo transporta (for Shafirkin).

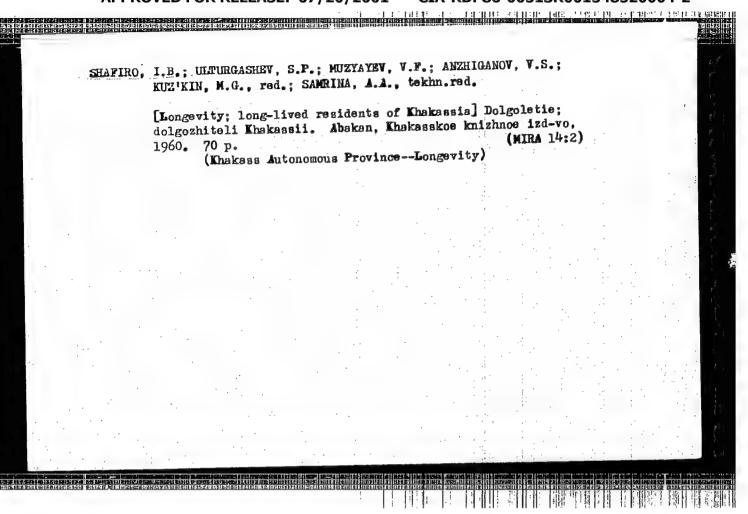
2. Zaveduyushchly sektorom otdela eksilustatali transporta Instituta kompleksnykh transportnykh problem pri Gosplane SSSR (for Situik).

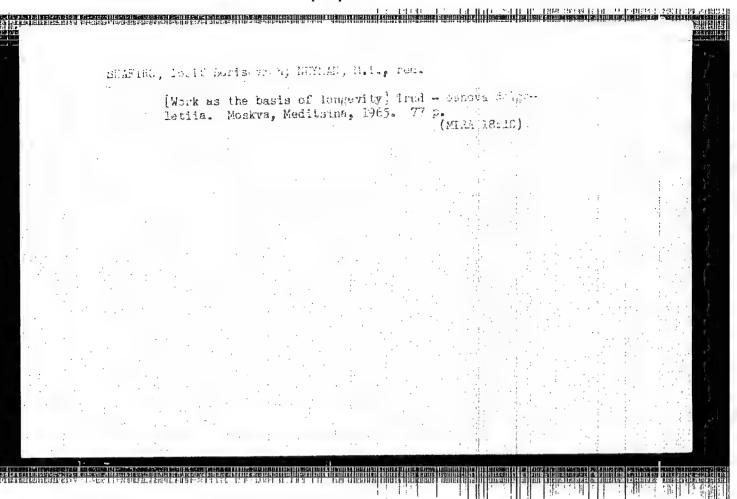


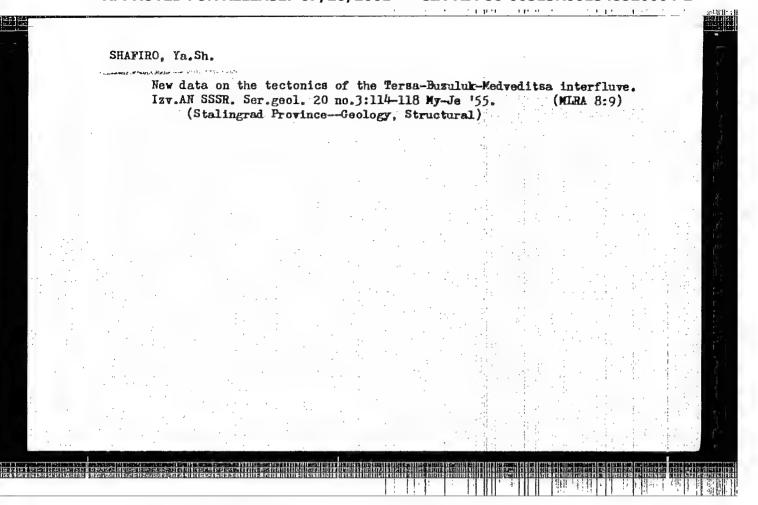






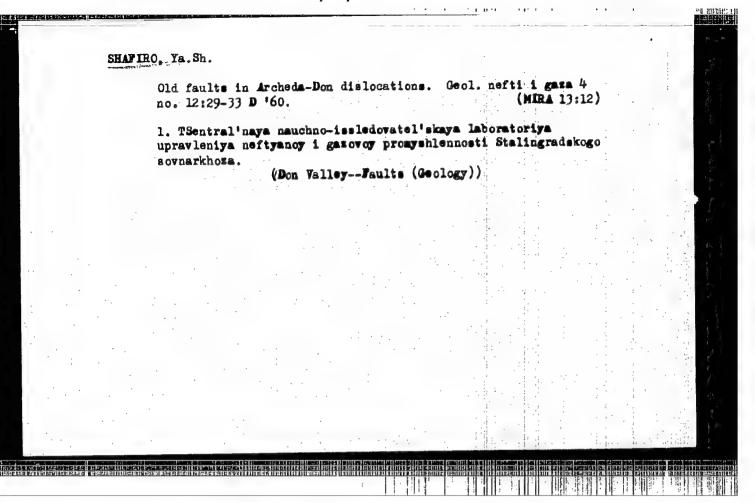


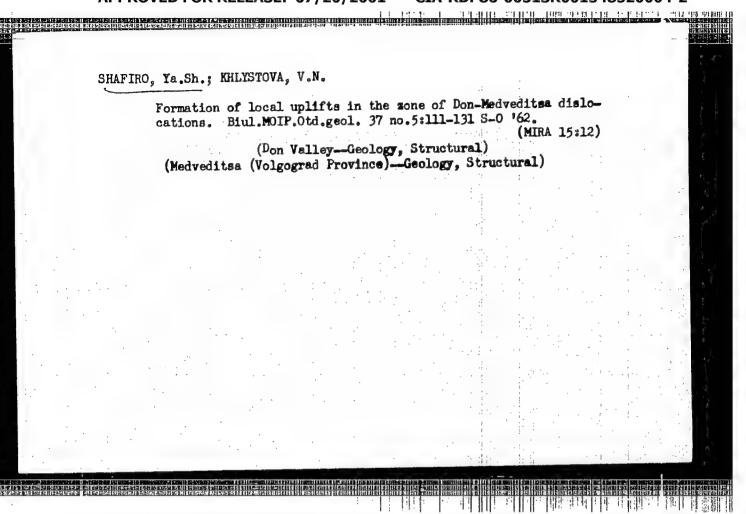


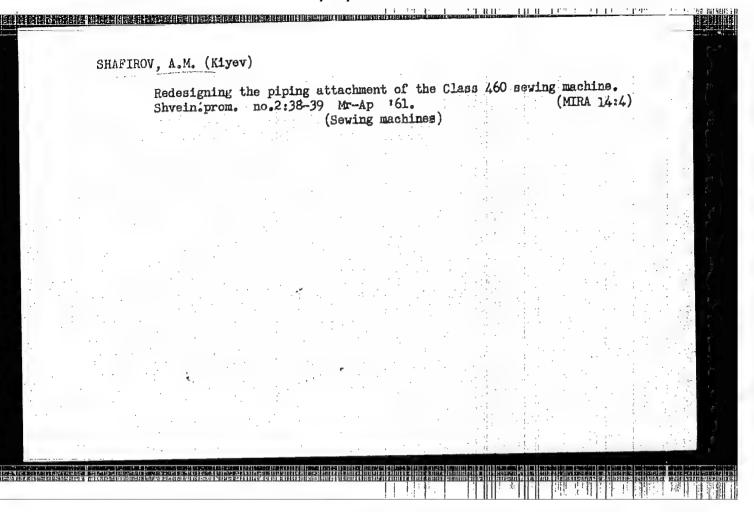


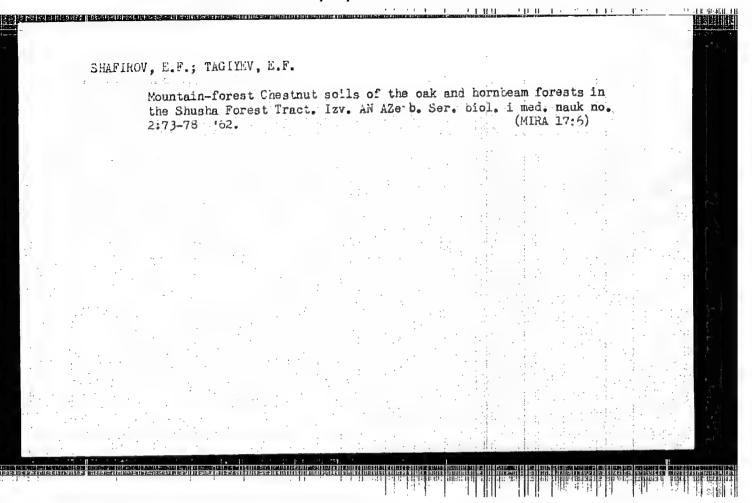
The first of the first of the state of the s 307-11-58-10-4/12 Shafiro, Ya. Sh. AUTHOR: New Data on the Tectonics of Severnyye Yergeni (Novyye dan-TITLE: nyye po tektonike Severnykh Yergeney) Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, PERIODICAL: 1958, Nr 10, pp 46 - 55 (USSE) The study of the complicated structure of the "Severnyye ABSTRACT: Yergeni" showed that this region has been subjected to many tectonic transformations since the Paleozoic Era, when the formation of the folded structure of the south-western part of the region and the sagging of its larger part occurred. The sagging became more intensive in the Permian-Triassic period and the depression was filled in the Lower Triassio period with thick layers of multi-colored rocks. Since the end of this period the whole region has been subjected to alternate sagging and elevating processes. In the Oligocean epoch, the whole region was covered with a sea, which retreated in the Miocene epoch when the region finally became dry land. Its eastern part sagged again in the Sarmatian stage, but emerged at the end of the Miccene epoch. The author describes the various structural changes and Card 1/2

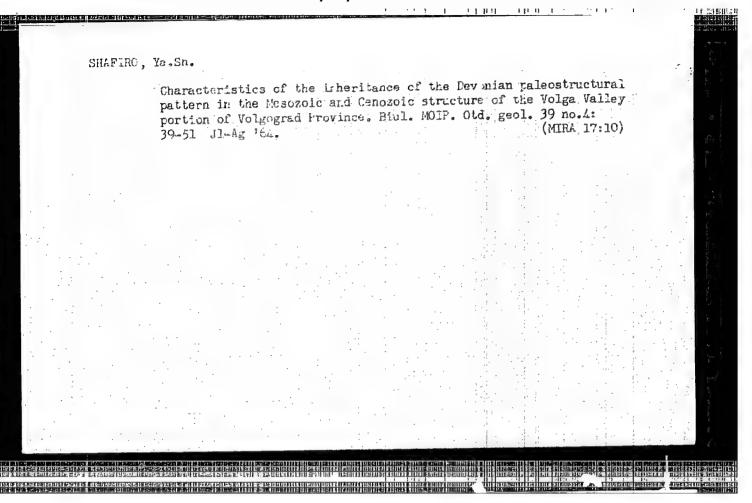
SOV-11-58-10-4/12 New Data on the Pectonics of Severnyye Tergeni different sedimentary formations resulting from these tectonic transformations. He mentions the following geologists whose work he has summarized in this article: A.P. Karpinskiy, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, N.S. Shatskiy, Ye. V. Milanovskiy and A.G. Brazhnikov. There are 5 maps, 1. diagram and 8 Soviet references. June 10, 1957 SUBMITTED: Tsentral naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya ASSOCIATION: tresta Stalingradnefte-razvedka, g. Stalingrad (The Stalingrad Central Scientifico-Research Laboratory of the Stalingradnefterazvedka Trust) 3. Geological time 2. Geophysics--USSR 1. Geology--USSR Determination Card 2/2



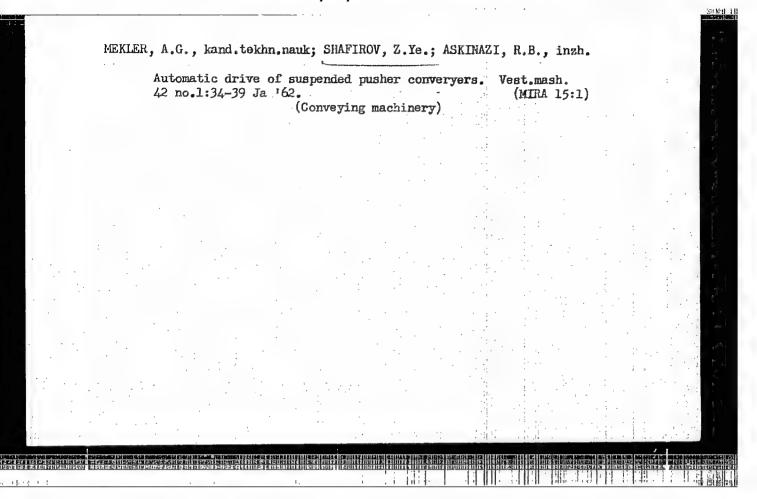


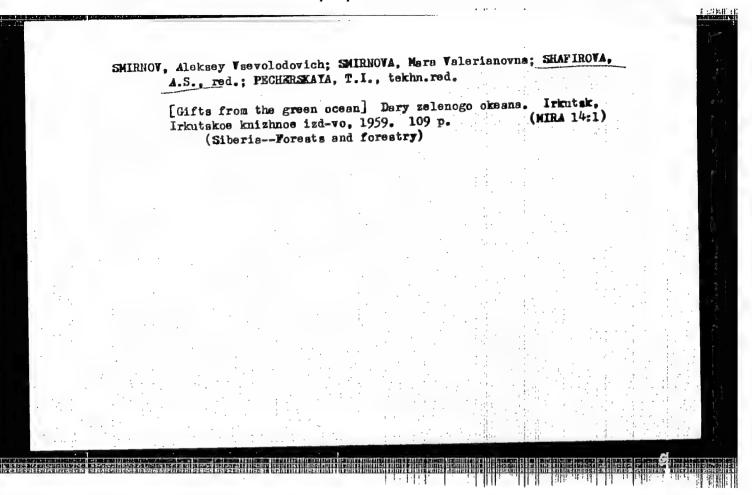






L 29116-66 UR/0240/65/000/011/0018/0023 SOURCE CODE: AP6019402 ACC NR AUTHOR: Shafirov, Yu. B. ORG: Institute of General and Communal Hygiene im. A. N. Sysin, AMN SSSR(Institut obshchey i kommunalinoy gigiyeny AMN SSSR) TITIE: Experimental substantiation of the maximum permissible concentration of strontium in water SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1965, 18-23 TOPIC TAGS: mouse, rat, rabbit, strontium, water supply system, toxicology, fresh water ABSTRACT: The threshold concentration of strontium chloride and nitrate affecting the taste of tap water was 12 mg/liter, as shown by the results of chronic experiments on mice, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits. A dose of 0.13 mg/kg (approximately 2.8 mg/liter) had no effect detectable by any of the tests used. A comparison of the experimental data showed that the above-mentioned threshold concentration had no effect on the general sanitary regime of the body of water from which the samples were drawn. The author concludes by recommending 2.5 mg/liter as the maximum permissible concentration of strontium in the water of reservoirs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. SUB CODE: 06, 07, 13 / SUBM DATE: Olapr65 / ORIG REF: Oll / OTH REF: vnc: 613.32:546.42.02.90 1/1





BROYDO, Solomon Moiseyevich; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; KOVALEV, S.R., tekhn.red.

[A study of the city on the Vitim River] Gorod na Vitime; ocherk. Irkutak, Irkutakoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 114 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Bodaybo)

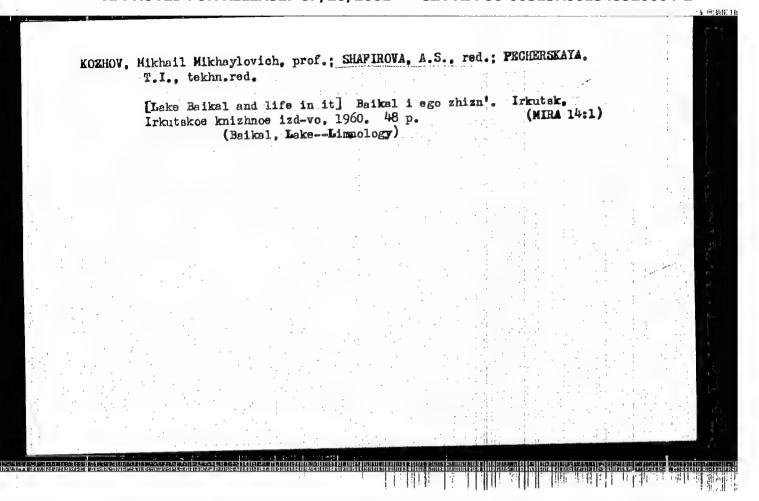
DOBYCHIN, B.D., prof., red.; KAZANTSEV, Apollineriy Innokent'yevich, prof., doktor med.neuk, red.; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; KARAS', V.D., tekhn.red.

[Collected papers on the structure of the peripheral nervous system] Sbornik nauchnykh rabot po isucheniin struktury perifericheskoi nervnoi sistemy. Pod red. B.D.Bobychina i A.I.Kazantseva. Irkutsk, 1959. 189 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye obshchestvo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy anatomii Irkutskogo meditsinakogo instituts (for Kazantsev).

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520004-2

YEGOROV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; KARAS', V.D., tekhn.red.

[Develop carp culture in Irkutsk Province and the Buryat A.S.S.R.]
Razvivat' karpovodstvo v Irkutskoi oblasti i RASSR. Irkutsk,
Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 132 p.

(Irkutsk Province—Carp) (Buryat-Mongolia—Carp)

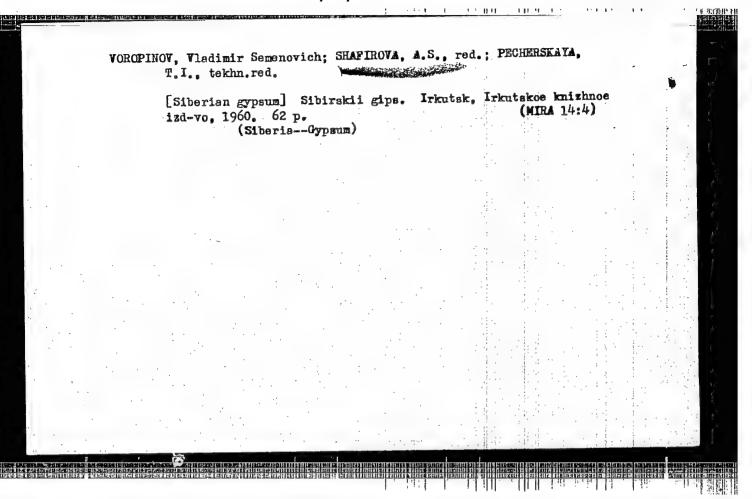
(Irkutsk Province—Carp)

POPOV, Pavel Fedorovich; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Naturel conditions and resources of Irkutsk Province] Prirodnye usloviie i begetstva Irkutskoi oblesti. Irkutsk,
Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1960. 37 p.

(Irkutsk Province--Physical geography)

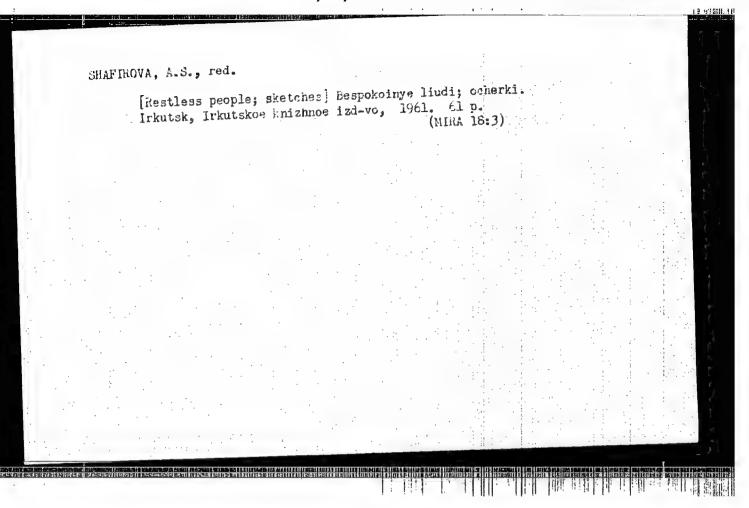
(Irkutsk Province--Physical geography)



GUSEV, Oleg Kirillovich, zoolog; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[From the Berguzinskiy Reservation to the Ushkan'i Islands; traveler's notes] Ot Berguzinskogo zapovednika do Ushkan'ikh ostrovov; zapiski puteshestvemnika. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizknoe izd-vo, 1960. 126 p.

1. Vostochno-sibirskiy filial AN SSSR (for Gusev)
(Malyye Ushkan'i Islands—Discovery and exploration)



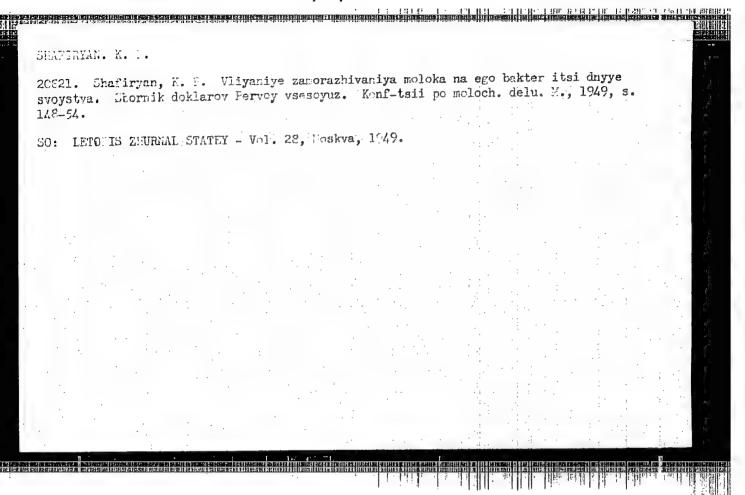
VLADIMIROV, Boris Mikhaylovich; BELOV, I.V., otv.red.; PERLOVICH, B.F., ved.;

SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Petrography of Padun and Margudol' trap intrusives] Petrografiia
Padunskogo i Margudol'skogo trappovykh intrusivov. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe
kmizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 150 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie.
kmizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 150 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie.
Vostochno-Sibirskii geologicheskii inskitut. Trudy, no.10)

(Irkutsk Province—Rocks, Igneous)

(Irkutsk Province—Rocks, Igneous)



ACC NR. AP6036898

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/011/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Antsiferov, V. N. (Perm'); Shafit, I. A. (Perm')

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the technological characteristics of W-Ni-Cu alloys dispersion strengthened with zirconium dioxide

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: sintered alloy, tungsten, nickel alloy, copper containing alloy, zirconium dioxide containing alloy, alloy sintering, alloy density

ABSTRACT: The effect of the addition of 0.01—0.4% Ni, 0.1—40% ZrO₂ and 0—15% Cu on the density of sintered tungsten-base alloys has been investigated. Alloy powders were compacted under a hydrostatic pressure of 1100 atm, sintered at 235—1265C in a hydrogen atmosphere for 1 hr and at 1785 ½ 10K for 2 hr, and furnace cooled. Increasing the nickel content to 0.4% increased the density of sintered compacts from 79% for unalloyed tungsten to 91.1%. Further experiments were made with W-0.4% Ni base alloys. Additions of up to 3% ZrO₂ increased the density of sintered W-0.4% Ni alloy to 96%. With further increases in the ZrO₂ content, the density gradually decreased, and at a ZrO₂ content of 10% became equal to the density of the initial W-0.4% Ni alloy. Small copper additions (up to 3%) slightly increased the density of W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO₂ alloys, but larger additions decreased it below that of the initial

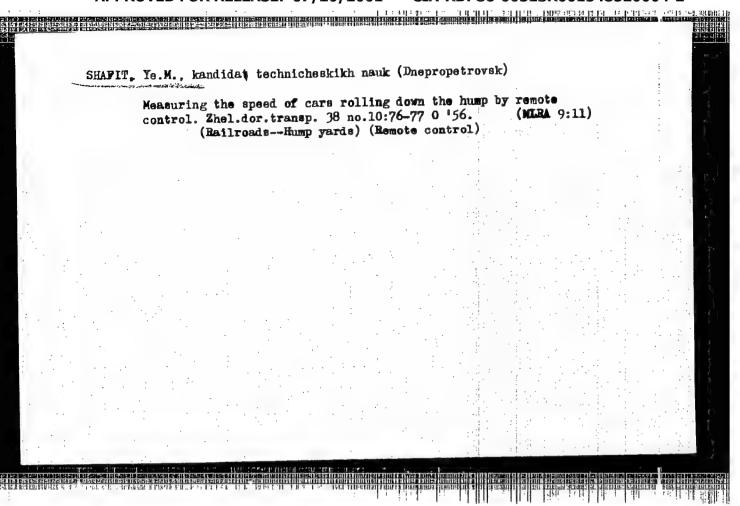
Card 1/2

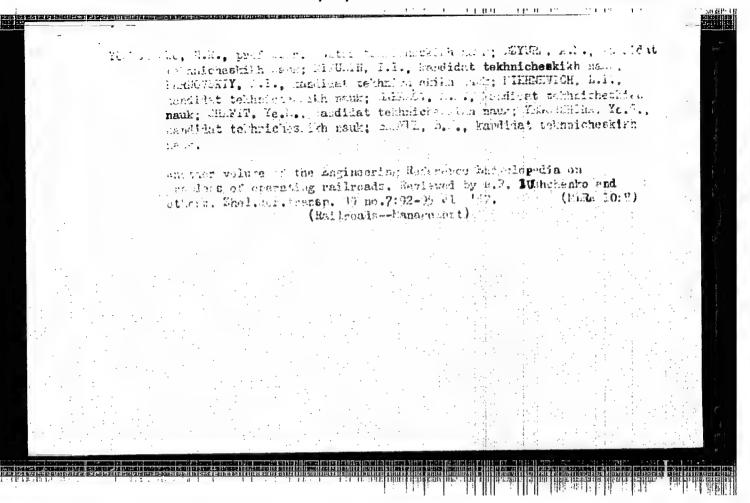
ACC NR: AP6036898
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520004-2"
W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO₂ alloy. The obtained results showed that W-Ni-Cu-ZrO₂ alloys
sintered at 1785K in hydrogen have high density and can be used as structural
materials. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[MS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 280ct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2



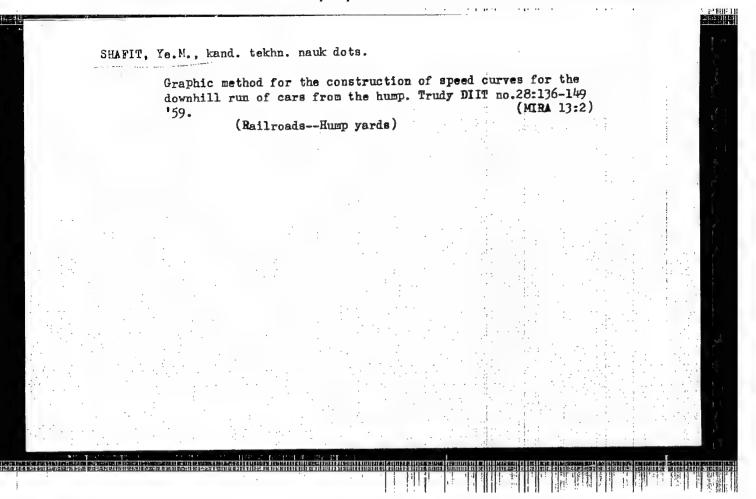


YUSHCHENKO, N.R., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; MIKHNEVICH, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.; SHAPIT, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.

Some aspects of organization in moving large earth masses by rail. Trudy DIIT no.28:5-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Machal'nik Dnepropetrovskogo instituta inshenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Yushchenko).

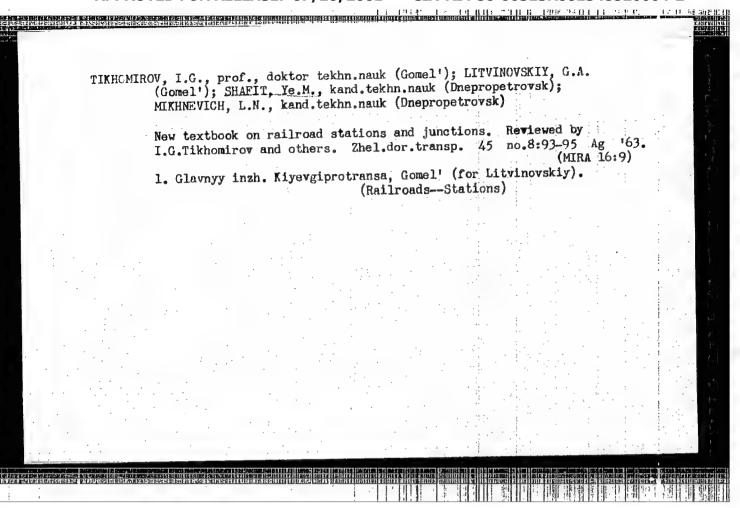
(Railroads--Parthworks) (Earth work)

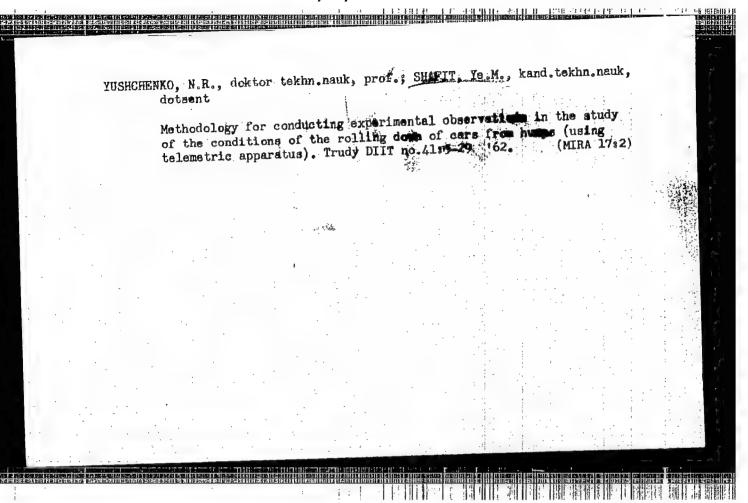


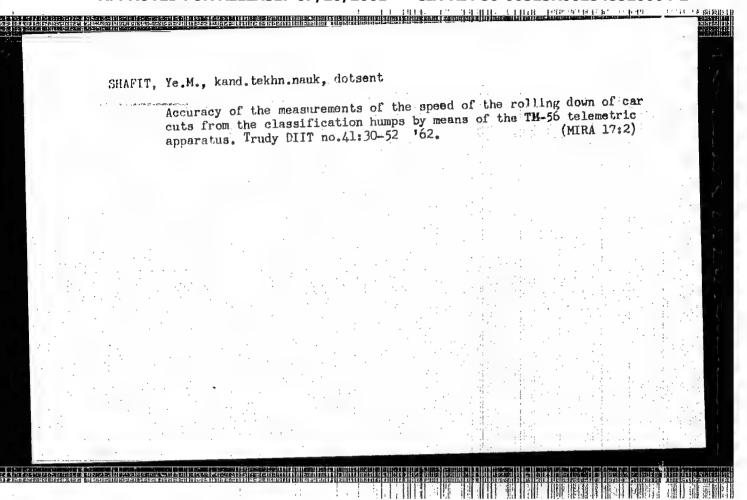
YUSHCHENKO, N.R., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk (Dnepropetrovsk);
SHAFIT, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Dnepropetrovsk)

Sorting of six-arle cars in hump yards and the braking characteristics of retarders. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.5;
(MIRA 16:10)

78-81 My '63.







SHAFIT, YU. YA.

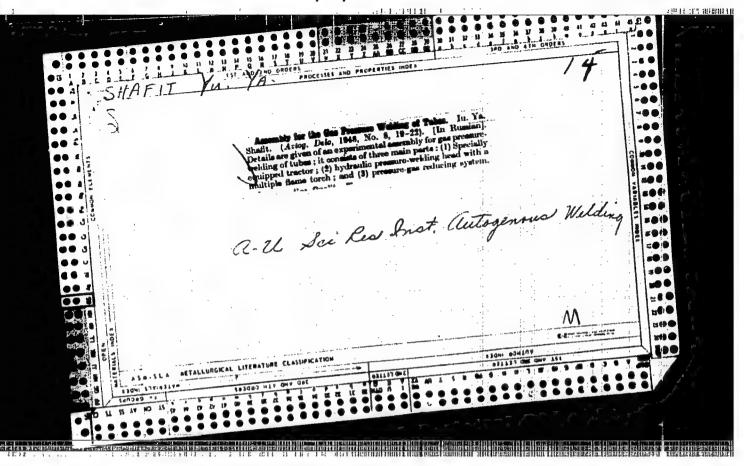
USSR/Engineering Cutting Torches Cutting, Gas Jun 48

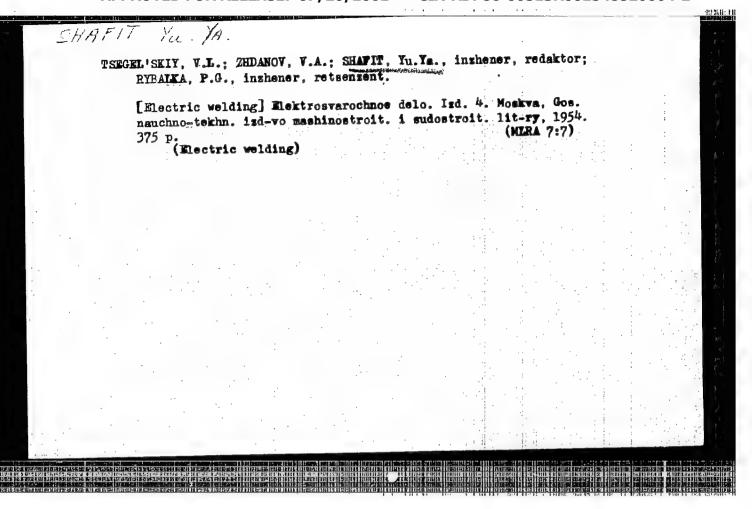
"New Machines and Equipment for Gas-Flame Working of Metals," V. S. Chernyak, Engr, Yu. Ya. Shafit, Engr, 4 3/4 pp

"Avtogennoye Delo" No 6 p 25-29 1948

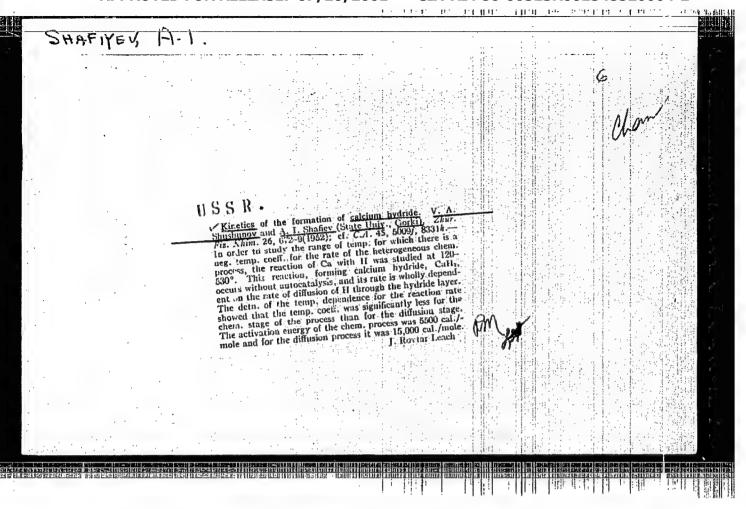
Treats subject under following (1) semiautomatics and automatics for oxygen cutting, (2) appliances for "minor mechanization" of gas-cutting processes, (3) equipment and apparatus for surface treatment, (4) equipment for gas-press welding and (5) high-pressure acetylene generators.

PA 19/49T37





certain thickness in reaction of Ca with H2, diffusion of H2 through the layer becomes slower than chem conversion at Ca surface. At higher temps, rate of reaction is again detd by kinetics of chem process. Arrhenius law is applicable in entire range investigated, up to decompn t-re of CaH2.	In previous phases of the investigation, which deals with top-schem reactions of metals with gases and of alloys with alkyl halide vapors, existence of zone in which temp dependence of reaction rate does not follow Arrhenius' law has been established. When layer of CaH2 reaches 184T20 USSR/Chemistry - Metal Hydrides 21 Jun 51 (Contd)	USSR/Chemistry - Wetal Hydrides 21 Jun 51 "Kinetics of the Reaction of Calcium With Hydrogen," V. A. Shushunov, A. I. Shafiyev, Sci Res Inst Chem, Gor'kiy State U. U. (c) 171.) "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 6, pp 1181-1184	
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SHAFIYEV, A.T 78-1-17/43 Korshunov, I. A., Shafiyev, A. I. AUTHORS: The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus-32 Formed in Some Targets With Neutron Irradiation (Khimicheskoye sostoyaniye radiofosfora-32, po= TITLE: luchayushchegosya v nekotorykh mishenyakh pri obluchenii ikh neytronami). Zhurnal Meorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 95-99 PERIODICAL: (USSR). The above questions concerning radio-phosphorus in the moment of its formation are neglected in spite of a thorough investigation of the ABSTRACT: nuclear reactions of its production. The choice of the method of iso= lation of any isotope whatever, especially without carrier, depends, however, on the chemical state of the isotope in the target. The che= mical state of the developing radiophosphorus for a number of targets with various chemical and physical properties: CCl, S2Cl2, CHCl3, Na₂SO₄, Na₂SO₃, Na₂S₂O₃, KCNS, NH_LCl, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, etc. was investi= gated in the present report. The separation of phosphorus in phosphateand phosphite-ions was carried out according to the methodics of refer rence lh. The chemical state of phosphorus-32 in CClh. The authors pro-Card 1/4

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus_32 Formed in Some Targets With Neutron Irradiation.

78-1-17/43

ved that the whole radiophosphorus from CCl, cannot be obtained by ordinary extraction. This was only achieved by re-cooling in the presence of elementary bromine or chlorine under an HNO3-solution or of water. Table 1 shows the ratio between the valence forms of radiophosphorus and the percentage of the non-extractible part according to the nature of the extrahent. During the formation of radiophospho= rus it is adsorbed on the walls of the flask which contains CClh. The quantity adsorbed depends on the water-content in the target (table 2). It hence results that radiophosphorus with large quantities of water (lo ml) especially with acidifying and agitating passes almost comple= tely over to the water layer. With an higher water content of CCl, the adsorption of the formed radiophosphorus increases substantially. The chemical state of the radiophosphorus formed in CCl is influenced by water, gaseous ammonia, chlorine and acetone, if they are added prior to irradiation. The oxygen dissolved in CCl does not have this effect. The duration of the irradiation favors the formation of the pentavalent radiophosphorus (table 5). Table 3 shows that the water-content of the substance of the target favors the stabilization of the radiophosphorus in trivalent state. The formed "hot" radiophosphorus atom can consequent=

Card 2/4

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus-32 Formed in Some Targets 78-1-17/43 With Neutron Irradiation.

ly form various chemical compounds after the loss of a substantial part of its kinetic energy. If free chlorine is present in the tare: get, considerable quantities of PCl are formed. Part of the phosphorus atoms remains in elementary state or forms non-extractable compounds by means of water. The valency-state of radiophosphorus is changed during its extraction. The chemical state of phosphorus-32 in other targets. Radiophosphorus forms PSCl2 in a target of Sollo with and without the addition of carriers. The chemical state of radiophosphorus in targets of anorganic salts containing both sul* fur and chlorine depends on the oxidative-reductive properties of the respective compound, on the presence of the crystallization water and the thermal treatment prior to and after irradiation. Table 6 contains test-results on the dependence of the valency state of the forming radiophosphorus on the chemical nature of the substance of the target, of the crystallization-water contained therein and of the mentioned treatment. Radiophosphorus forms, together with higher oxidized substances, less oxidized compounds - in compounds with reducing properties. Water favors the formation of higher oxidized compounds. The thermal treatment of the target after its irradiation with neutrons

Card 3/4

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus 32 Formed in Some Targets 78-1-17/43 With Neutron Irradiation.

causes the transition of radiophosphorus in compounds of higher va=lency. The ultra-violet irradiation causes the formation of pentava=lent phosphorus in CCl_{li}. Irradiations with both gamma and neutron

rays favor in both kinds of targets the formation of radiophosphorus of higher valencies.

There are 6 tables, and ll references, 9 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION Gor'kiyi State University in N. L. Lobachevskiy, Chair for Radio chemistry (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo, kafedra radiokhimii).

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SHAFITEV, A.I. Korshunov, I. A., Shafiyev, A. I. AUTHORS: The Methods of Isolation of Radiophosphorus From Chlorine and TITLE: Sulfur Containing Targets (Metody vydeleniya radiofosfora iz misheney soderzhashchikh khlor i seru). Zhurnal Meorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr l, pp. 100-103 PERIODICAL: (USSR). The problems of the isolation of radiophosphorus without addition ABSTRACT: of carriers from targets, besides carbon disulfide, are neglected. Methods of isolation of radiophosphorus without carrier from CCl, $\mathtt{CHCl_3,\ S_2Cl_2,\ NH_{L}Cl,\ MgCl_2,\ CaCl_2,\ Na_2SO_{l_1},\ Na_2S_2O_3,\ KCNS\ and\ CHCl_3,\ S_2Cl_2,\ NH_{L}Cl,\ MgCl_2,\ CaCl_2,\ NA_2SO_{l_1},\ NA_2S_2O_3,\ KCNS\ and\ All ChCl_3,\ NA_2S_2O_3,\ KCNS\ and\ All ChCl_4,\ NA_2S_2O_3,\ KCNS\ and\ All ChCl_4,\ NA_2S_2O_3,\ KCNS\ and\ All ChCl_4,\ Al$ other substances, as targets, were investigated in the present report. The isolation by means of an electric field (reference 15) can be applied with the CS2-target, but not with the CCI1-target. The authors proved that the perfection of the isolation from CCL, by means of this method depends on the water content and that it increases from 25 to 50% by using acqueous CClh. The saturation of the CCl_{l_1} with elementary sulfur increases the precipitation of Card 1/3

The Methods of Isolation of Radiophosphorus From Chlorine- and Sulfur Containing Targets.

78-I-18/43

radiophosphorus on the electrodes up to 750/o. The study of the methods of adsorption of the extraction of the radiophosphorus from CCI (table 1) show that silicagel is the best adsorbent. Further, the adsorption of radiophosphorus on the walls of the irradiation flask can be used for extraction. This is achieved best, if, prior to irradiation, 0,6 to 0,8 ml water per 1,0 li= ter CCl, are added. So to 900/o of radiophosphorus are adsorbed on the walls by agitating such a target from time to time. Radio= phosphorus can be extracted in a still simpler way by agitating the target during the irradiation and by adding lo to 20 ml water per 1 liter CCl, (approximately 90% radio-phosphorus). The distilling of CCl under a water layer, especially when being acidi= fied with HNO3 and with a small addition of chlorine makes an looo/o isolation of the radiophosphorus possible. It can be obtained from chloroform in a similar way. Radiophosphorus is obtained from sulfur monochloride best by means of passing the target through a column of air-dried silicagel. Radiophosphorus is desorbed from this by means of water acidified up to 95%. The method of boiling with

Card 2/3

The Methods of Isolation of Radiophosphorus From Chlorine and Sulfur Containing Targets.

78-1-18/43

acidified water can be applied for the isolation of radiophosphorus from sulfur irradiated with neutrons, dissolved in chloroform and toluene. From salt solutions which served as targets, radiophosphosis is isolated best by adsorption on aluminums or ferric hydroxide on difficulty soluble deposits of BaSO, and BaCrO, as well as of aluminum oxide.

There are 4 tables, and 21 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy State University im. N.I. Lobachevskiy, Chair for Radio-

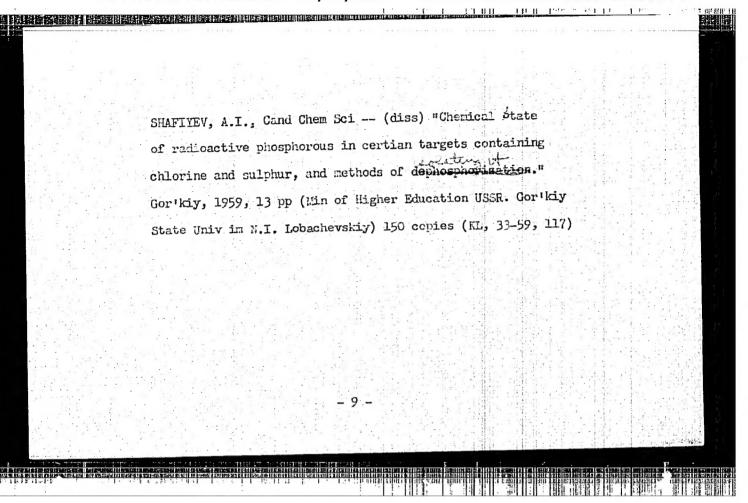
chemistry (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I.

Lobachevskogo, Kafedra radiokhimii).

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3



AMERITSKAYA, R.V.; BATALOV, A.P.; GLAZOV, V.M.; KORSHUROV, I.A., prof.;

KUTSEPIH, V.F.; MCVOTOROV, N.F.; ORLOVA, A.A.; FETROV, A.M.;

SHAFIYEV, A.I.

[Problems in radiochemistry]Sbornik zadach po radiokhimii.

[By] R.V.Amonitskaia i dr. Pod red. I.A.Korshumova. Gor'kii,

Gor'kovskii gos. univ. im. I.I.Lobachevskogo, 1959. 91 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Prepodavateli khimicheskogo fakul'teta Gor'kovskogo gosudar
stvennogo universiteta im. N.I.Lobachevskogo (for all)

(Radiochemistry)